The Chicago Tribune.

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EUROPE.

Political Agitation in England.

Movement Looking to the Abolition of the House of Lords.

Postponement of the Debate on the Alabama Claims Question.

Ministerial Crisis in Prussia.

Great Britain.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The action of the House of Lords on the Irish Church bill has given rise to a political agitation of the most serious character. Meetings are being held in all parts of the country, and resolutions are passed declaring that the House of Lords must be reformed, or abolished altogether. The Liberal press is unanimous in the opinion that the House of Lords has overstepped its constitutional limits, and that the people will not submit to the dictation of a body of irresponsible men. The Conservative press, on the other hand, declares that the House of Lords has done only what it had a perfect right to do, and that the people must submit to the decision of the Lords, or else the Constitution must be changed. The Conservatives are in a minority in the House of Commons, and the Liberals are determined to make the most of their opportunity. The Ministry will be sustained by the House of Commons, and the Liberals will not attempt to overthrow it. The Liberals will, however, bring forward measures looking to the reform of the House of Lords, and will endeavor to pass them through the House of Commons. The Conservatives will oppose the measures, and will endeavor to defeat them in the House of Lords. The Liberals will then appeal to the country, and will endeavor to secure a majority in the House of Commons sufficiently large to overcome the opposition of the House of Lords. The Liberals will also endeavor to secure the passage of a bill abolishing the Irish Church Establishment, and will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the settlement of the Irish land question. The Liberals will also endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, and will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the settlement of the Irish land question. The Liberals will also endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment, and will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill for the settlement of the Irish land question.

The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle.

The Duke of Cambridge has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army.

The Duke of Edinburgh has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British navy.

The Duke of Edinburgh

The Tribune.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The question of the future relations of Chinese to the United States is now attracting a discussion as to how they shall be received and how treated. The first waves of the migration, of course, rolls in upon the States of California, and the first problem there is a fierce popular hostility to that State to the newcomers. But for Chinese continue to come, and to extend themselves inland, the issue is transferred to the interior. There is hardly a village or a locality in California where the Chinese may not be found; they have worked their way into Nevada and into the new Territories and are gradually becoming the laborers of that section of the country. All this they are doing in the face of the most bitter personal persecution and violence. They are a quiet people, and are sober, thrifty and industrious. They learn the trade of the country rapidly, and adapt themselves easily to meet those wants. They live economically and, of course, can work for much less wages than other persons. They are hunted and beaten in California, but they do not go away on the contrary, they are increasing in numbers, and spreading a thorough practical knowledge of all kinds of mechanical, mining, agricultural and domestic labor as practiced in this country. George Francis Train, in one of his recent speeches to the Irish residents of California, had the audacity and the cowardice to denounce the cruelty and proscription with which the Chinese are treated. In this respect he differed, much to his credit, from Mr. Conkling, one of the United States Senators from that State, who, in a recent speech at San Francisco, said:

"It is the duty of every man of us to unite to prevent the introduction of the Chinese. If they come in contact only with the common laborers of the country, they will bring down the wages of the laborer, the mechanic, and the artisan, and the consequence will be that we shall have a degraded and ignorant people on the face of the earth. Look at the position occupied by Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Jay, Hamilton, and the statesmen of the Revolution. They were for free labor, for free men, and for the establishment of a government which would be a protection against the encroachments of labor. Labor is honorable, and the Democratic party at the South, however, has no thought of hiring, as workmen in that region, the Irish, or Germans, or other European immigrants. Labor to be free white labor is only supplied by that of free black labor; and, in the Chinese, they propose to find a substitute for both. Already they have begun to import Chinese labor, and we have no doubt that in a few years the Chinese will be the laborers at the South as they are in the North. Mr. Conkling said that the Democratic party at the South will not consent to the exclusion of the Chinese, nor to any law or regulation which will compel them to employ white mechanics or laborers.

The *New York Journal of Commerce*, which is the organ of the peculiarly religious wing of the Democratic party, denounces the "clamorous crusade" to which the Chinese are subjected in California, and insists that it is "the right of every human guest or his countryman, whether Chinese or Caucasian, to earn his bread here, and to acquire the full benefit of our laws in doing so, and in following that reasonable pursuit of happiness which is claimed for us by the Declaration of Independence."

One of the outrages to which the *Journal of Commerce* objects is the exclusion of Chinese as witnesses in the courts. We believe that exclusion to prevail, and it rests, in most of the States, upon nothing so other class of our people, and that everywhere throughout the land the Democracy protest against its repeal.

There is no political difficulty in this matter. There can be no denial of civil rights to any person, without the grossest injustice. He who refuses such rights to others invites a denial of them to himself. The argument is not whether Chinese or negro before the law, and the moment the law establishes a privileged class than justice or opinion so far is violated. These Chinese, in all other men, are entitled to the liberty of earning their bread by their own labor, and must be protected in the doing. To deny them that right is to treat them with a barbarity which is irreconcilable with the intelligence and civilization of the age.

THE NEW YORK CANAL POLICY.

The Albany *Argus*, having assumed that paper of falsifying the facts in relation to the transportation on the New York canals was declining, and that ship-pers were finding that it was more profitable to use the railways, and being unable to controvert the actual figures, which we copied from the official reports, now declares that statistics "provide whatever he" "produce statistics, except as a matter of "current record." The actual falling off in the amount of transportation on the canals is a fact of the gravest importance, and it was the truth of this fact, like most unwelcome truths, that the *Argus* denied.

The fact is that the Erie Canal has been paid for by the people of the State twenty years ago, and they have paid for enlarging it by three times the first outlay of building it. Why should not the people of the State be relieved from the burden of the canal tax, originally intended, the surplus earnings have been used by the State to pay for constructing a new canal, and to pay off the State debt, which is sufficient and other obligations of the State. The canal debt at present is ten millions of dollars, and the surplus revenue of the Erie Canal is, perhaps, over three millions of dollars per annum; but this revenue, as well as that of the Champlain Canal, is taken annually to be spent on the current expenses of the State. A few years of this rush-up take from the tax official report of the receipts and expenditures for 1868:

PROPRIETARY.

Chemung Canal	
Fees	$74,000
Oswego Canal	
Salaries and repairs	$50,122
Tolls	100
Delaware	
Chenango Canal	$9,000
Salaries	
Salaries and repairs	$12,000
Tolls	20,000
Genesee Valley Canal	
Salaries and repairs	$1,000
Tolls	2,000

From the Oneida Lake Canal, the Black River Canal, the Oneida River improvement, and the Seneca River towing path, there were expended for salaries and repairs $13,000, and the gross receipts from tolls amounted to $1,000.

The revenues of the Erie and Champlain Canals, after paying these deficiencies, were then applied to a sinking fund to pay the principal and interest of the debt created for their construction, and if they are not sufficient to pay off certain old loans made by the State on account of the Erie and other canals, a direct tax of several millions of dollars will be levied upon the people.

This is the way the money is raised which is returned "to the great highway" from the Western producer is applied by the State of New York. The Auditor of the Canal Department, in his last report, says: "The object in view in the construction of the work was to relieve the people of the burden of taxation, and the same object will be attained by the application of the surplus revenues of the canals to the payment of the debt." Is it not time that the people of the State were relieved from this burden?

NEW BOOKS.

ARTEMUS WARD'S PANORAMA. As exhibited at the Egyptian Hall, London. Part I. Hunt & Eaton: New York. Illustrations. New edition. Cloth. [Received from Callaghan & Co., Chicago.] We suppose that Artemus Ward needs no introduction to the public. Everybody has seen and heard him, and everybody who has not ought to. He is the most original humorist of the day, and his writings are full of the richest fun. The present volume contains about five sixths of his entire works, and every one of his letters draws one out, then nearly. Mr. C. F. Browne, more familiarly known as Artemus Ward, is a young man, but he has the credit of many years, added to the span of his life, to have established a world-wide reputation for himself and for his name. Where he is to go no one can say. Where he is to be stopped is a question that American humorists, of any pretensions, will be slow to ask. Artemus Ward would be just as much a humorist in Africa or Australia as he is in America. He never appealed to the tender sympathies or his hearer or reader, and hence he cannot be stopped by living in the realm or the affections. Nor has he was destitute of sentiment, for he has, who shall say that he has not, a heart that beats, tender hearts he has, and that beneath all his merriness pervades a sentiment that flavors a moral and deep undercurrent of darkness. He never conducted this satire about or his life upon those grounds alone. He is a man of the world, and his name is every subject of his life upon those grounds alone. He is a man of the world, and his name is every subject of his life, who, were actual that there was a minor chord in his nature. Artemus Ward has not to be known in a short one, but he

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Commercial Affairs and Markets.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 9.

The local money market continues only tolerably well supplied with funds, though the demand continues to decrease, and the most of the banks find they are able to accommodate nearly all their regular customers, so that outsiders have to go elsewhere for accommodation. In a few instances, seemingly to some shaven to get money through brokers. The wholesale merchandising and manufacturing trades report that as usual at the difficulty of making collections in the country, and are generally borrowing largely of the banks, and getting renewals of paper that they are unable to pay. The unusual contraction of the New York currency during the past month has undoubtedly affected our market to some extent, by preventing our grain shippers from drawing for sales and obliging them to draw tithe bills, which is the same, in effect, as a loan by the bank to the buyer of the grain consignment. It is now so late in the season that we shall not probably have any summer stagnation in money to speak of, because the moving of the wool crop will still furnish some occupation for money for several weeks yet, and we keep up a reasonably activity consequently for most years at this time. But while this is the case, there does seem ground for apprehension that the activity will develop into the accustomed stringency until the movement of the crops begins in the latter part of August. New York is now [illegible] currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible] to relinquish some of the currency he has locked up, so that circumstances are rather favorable to an easier money market during the remainder of the present month.

The movement of currency is fair nearly in any direction in connection with this city, but the [illegible] from the country is in excess of the outgo, and the tendency for the present is to accumulate here.

Exchange was firmer again to-day, and sold between banks at par, and afterwards at par per cent discount. At the close of the street there were no sellers at that rate. At the counter, Eastern was quoted at 1-16@1/8 premium, and Southern and Western at 1-16 discount.

Government bonds were higher to-day, in consequence of the favorable influence of the New York money and produce markets. The [illegible] were quoted as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	119	119 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113 1/2	113 3/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	113	113 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	113	113 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new issue	113	113 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	113	113 1/4
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	113	113 1/4
U. S. 10-40s, coupon	107	107 1/4
U. S. 7-30s, 1st series	107 1/2	107 3/4
U. S. 7-30s, 2d series	107 1/2	107 3/4
U. S. 7-30s, 3d series	107 1/2	107 3/4
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	90	92
Chicago City 7s (water loan)	90	92
Cook County 7s	90	92

The following gives the receipts and shipments of gold at the port of New York for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Monday	$ 1,000	$ 200
Tuesday	1,000	200
Wednesday	1,000	200
Thursday	1,000	200
Friday	1,000	200
Total	$ 5,000	$ 1,000

Sales to-day at the different Gold Houses were:

At the Gold Exchange Bank	$ 1,000
At the Clearing House	1,000
At the Stock Exchange	1,000
Total	$ 3,000

The following gives the receipts and shipments of specie at the port of New York for the past week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Monday	$ 1,000	$ 200
Tuesday	1,000	200
Wednesday	1,000	200
Thursday	1,000	200
Friday	1,000	200
Total	$ 5,000	$ 1,000

Sales to-day at the different Gold Houses were:

At the Gold Exchange Bank	$ 1,000
At the Clearing House	1,000
At the Stock Exchange	1,000
Total	$ 3,000

Messrs. Hoard & Co. quote Chicago City 7s (municipal) 90@92; Chicago City 7s (water loan) 90@92; Cook County 7s 90@92.

SPORTING.

The Game of Choir--Chicago vs. Chillicothe, Illinois.

Rain, Mud--Association Club.

PRESS.

[illegible]

The Match.

[illegible]

Last evening the Douglas House (Tilt House), now formerly opened to the public, by a banquet, given by the Chicago Grove across and Douglas place, to the Chicago Grove Press Club, and their friends and Masonic friends.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

CHICAGO JOCKEY CLUB.

The last day's racing of the Chicago Jockey Club was as follows:

[illegible]

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE.

Opening of the New Chicago Grove Hotel Last Evening.

Last evening the Douglas House (Tilt House), now formerly opened to the public, by a banquet, given by the Chicago Grove across and Douglas place, to the Chicago Grove Press Club, and their friends and Masonic friends.

[illegible]

SUMMER TRAVELLERS.

Why Chicagoans Do not Travel.

The first travellers on record were the Satanic Adam and his wife Eve, when they broke up housekeeping for the Garden of Eden and started in new comfortable, though more commodious quarters outside. A short time after, the system of travelling was introduced among the Israelites, by the descent of Cain to the Land of Nod, on account of an unpleasantness he had with Abel. The descendants of these primitive beings were of a nomadic turn and they wandered up and down the earth, seeking pasture for their flocks, here and there, and over all over, varying the monotony of their pastoral existence by occasional fights and skirmishes with neighbors, like the Ishmaelites of a later period. The Israelites of the time of Jacob journeyed into Egypt; but that in which the modern system of travelling for pleasure originated was the time of the Exodus, and after many months of the wilderness, the people were glad to get back to the land of their fathers. The Greeks and Romans, at that time, the office would not be complete without a notice of the Jews, who, from the time of the Babylonish captivity, have been the greatest travellers in the world. It is impossible to say how many times they have been driven from place to place, and how often they have been compelled to wander from land to land, without having any place to call their own. Their travels with a portion of the Gentiles, and their history is the history of the world. Their dispersion at the time of the destruction of Jerusalem, and their subsequent persecutions, have made them the wanderers of the earth, and they have been driven from land to land, from the days of Titus to the present time. Their travels have been compulsory, and they have been forced to go from place to place, and from country to country, by the persecutions of Christians, Mohammedans and Pagans. Their dispersion is a part of prophecy, and they are fulfilling it.

The first instance on record where a traveller has voluntarily left his native country, and gone to a foreign land, and made it his home, is that of Abraham, who left Ur of the Chaldees, and went to Canaan, which he gave to the Hebrews' descendants. Whenever these left, went elsewhere with the unwavering assurance that the Papers that they left behind would be sent after them, and they would be immediately forwarded. Lizzie V. Coe, Chicago.

Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, Chicago, has filed a bill for divorce from Robert Hamilton, the well-known [illegible]

DRAMATIC TRUTH.

This was the only [illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

MINE LIEUT. V. GEN. of Chicago, left a package [illegible] which she gave to the finder. Chicago.

[illegible]

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRANSACTION.

A Gentleman's Real Estate Substituted and Sold Without His Knowledge or Consent--Two Appeals.

Chicago is proverbially a fast place, where treasures is gone on a rush, and where a man may make hundreds of dollars conducted on the spur of the moment; and where a man must, "keep moving," if he would be successful in the race for fortune. Few classes of men connected with large interests have been more roughly than our real estate men, yet we have just learned the particulars of a case of transaction which leaves about all that Chicago can have hitherto done for or behind. The case was brought before Justice Wallace, on Saturday, by petition having no shadow of a title to the property, and the examination of both sides occupied a couple hours, and was not over that he had parted with his property.

About Calvin, Esq., is the undisputed owner of a piece of property on the North Side, which he owns since settlement of Washington Heights, and in the fall of April last Mr. Calvin agreed to sell to a gentleman named Corbett the corner of Michigan and Division streets, for $12,000. Mr. Calvin, on being [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

THE BIBLE IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture.

[illegible]

Mr. Partington's Lecture